A SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE THE

GOVERNORS

OF

ADDENBROOKE's HOSPITAL,

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1777,

IN

GREAT ST. MARY's CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE,

By JOHN HEY, B.D.
FELLOW OF SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE,
AND
ONE OF THE PREACHERS AT HIS MAJESTY'S CHAPEL AT WHITEHALL.

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M.DCC.LXXVII.

TO THE

SECRETARY

OF

ADDENBROOKE's HOSPITAL.

SIR,

I AM much obliged to the Board of Governours for their favourable reception of my Diſcourſe, as well as to their Right Honourable Preſident for appointing me to preach it. Though it was delivered without notes, I believe it may be printed nearly as it was ſpoken. My reſpect for the Audience had made me uſe every method of preparing what I had to offer; and the vote for publication paſſed ſo early, that it was not difficult to aſcertain moſt of the particular expreſſions.

I know no better way to ſhew my ſenſe of the honor which the Board have done me, than complying with their requeſt: nor do I ſee why a copy of this Letter might not be prefixed to the diſcourſe inſtead

inſtead of a more formal dedication. To compleat my deſign ſome things muſt appear in print which in ſpeaking were omitted for want of time; but it ſeems unneceſſary to diſtinguiſh theſe from the reſt: every reader will naturally conclude, that what he finds moſt exceptionable, was not heard by the Governours who requeſted the publication.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

SIDNEY COLLEGE,
Oct. 6, 1777.

J. H.

EPHES. iv. 28.

LET HIM THAT STOLE STEAL NO MORE; BUT RATHER LET HIM LABOUR, WORKING WITH HIS HANDS THE THING WHICH IS GOOD, THAT HE MAY HAVE TO GIVE TO HIM THAT NEEDETH.

IT muſt needs be a circumſtance highly pleaſing to any one who undertakes the recommendation of a moral duty, that he is to addreſs himſelf to thoſe before whom he may take as comprehenſive a view of his ſubject as he is able. That he need not be afraid of offending againſt any narrow prejudices, or ſolicitous about accommodating himſelf to any illiberal notions, but may freely contemplate the wants and weigh the intereſts of his whole ſpecies.

When we take a view of mankind, eſpecially as they are circumſtanced in civilized countries; when we conſider men as ſons of one common parent, nothing can be more ſtriking than the prodigious inequality obſervable amongſt them in reſpect to the conveniences of Life. And yet ſurpriſing as this inequality is, it becomes more ſo, when we conſider how very ſmall a diminution of good things in the higher ranks may ſeem capable of procuring for the lower, all neceſſaries, and all the more important kinds of comfort and convenience.

A trinket merely Ornamental, given up to ſale, might yield a price which would maintain a poor family for a twelve-month: — a delay of a few weeks to deck a table with ſome ſorts of food, or perhaps to enjoy the fragrance of a ſhort-lived flower, would provide plain medicines for the complaints of an whole neighbourhood. — Why then, it may be aſked, do any languiſh under curable diſorders, and needleſs poverty? — Nay, why do not all enjoy plenty and comfort?

Some men might reply, Becauſe univerſal plenty would render the loweſt ranks unfit for the laborious offices of the community. — But I fully believe, the appearances which have inclined any to favour ſuch a notion, would, upon due examination, be found unable to ſupport it: and ſurely the ſickneſs, the diſeaſes, even of the loweſt ranks, can in no way promote the public good. Nay, it were well worth the while to try the experiment, at leaſt, whether comfortable accommodations for thoſe in health, might not occaſion as effectual an exertion of bodily ſtrength, as mean cloathing, ſordid dwellings, uncleanly food. — Eſpecially whilſt we ſee numbers whom we ſcarce know how to rank, whether amongſt the ſick or the healthy, defective in their bodily powers, who ſeem to be ſo chiefly from the want of accommodations: whilſt we ſee ſo many inſtances, even amongſt thoſe who can labour in ſome degree, of diſtempered conſtitutions and inveterate infirmities; ſeemingly the remote effects of unwholeſome diet and ill-managed caſualties.

Till, then, the experiment be tried, let us take for granted that we ought to aim at producing univerſal plenty and convenience. Indeed the end, I ſhould think, muſt be evidently deſireable: — it may ſeem alſo to be attainable, till we come to conſider the means of attaining it. — But what meaſures

ſhall

ſhall we adopt in order to accompliſh ſuch a purpoſe? — Shall we, through kindneſs to the poor, aboliſh the Laws of property entirely? — Or ſhall we, by the civil power, take ſo much from each man's ſubſtance as to make an ample proviſion for the lower ranks? — Or laſtly, ſhall we truſt the whole matter to private beneficence? — theſe ſeem to be all the methods which can be tried; and yet whichſoever of them we conceive ourſelves to attempt ſingly, there ariſes to our view, diſcouragement, diſappointment, confuſion, contention, poverty beyond even what is felt at preſent.

Aboliſh the Laws of *Property* entirely, and we are all poor, all ſavages: — without improvements, without civilization: — without a ſpot of ground cultivated; or a comfortable habitation built, to ſhelter us from the ruder elements. For who would till the ground if he could not expect to enjoy the produce? Who would beſtow any labour or contrivance in erecting an habitation, if he was liable to be diſpoſſeſſed of it, by every one ſtronger than himſelf? — And how far removed is ſuch a ſtate from any proviſion for diſeaſes and caſualties? No! the inſtitution of property is exceedingly beneficial to the loweſt ranks, as well as to the higheſt: there is no ſhadow of hope that univerſal plenty and proſperity will ever exiſt, unleſs the brave, the diligent, the ingenious and truſty, be permitted to abound and proſper firſt; before the cowardly, the idle, the fooliſh and the faithleſs: nay, unleſs the worthy be allowed to tranſmit to their poſterity, (to a degenerate poſterity ſhould it ſo happen) the beneficial effects of their virtues.

Without this, the ignorant cannot be directed by the wiſe; no one man can employ another; endleſs numbers muſt want opportunities of uſing their powers of body and mind,

and therefore of deriving advantage from them. Let theſe remarks be condemned as trifling and groundleſs if, in different ages and nations, the poor are not found to enjoy the beſt proviſion, when property is the moſt ſecure. The poor indeed themſelves ſee not this: they are the moſt ready to complain where they have the leaſt reaſon: but let us bear with them! let us not expect them to examine things with a philoſophic eye! — They ſee not that comparative evil may be real good; they are not aware that if all men were poor, no man would complain of poverty; that is, that if they had more reaſon to complain, they would complain leſs: it does not occur to them that in ſavage life the idea of poverty would never enter their minds, though they would be much worſe provided for than they are at preſent.

In all our ſchemes then for effecting a general plenty and comfort, the inſtitution of property muſt be held ſacred. — Let us conſider in the next place, whether an attempt ſhall be made, to take, by the *civil authority*, ſo much from the poſſeſſions of individuals as will diffuſe an univerſal abundance?

That each man who has property ſhould be compelled to contribute *ſomething* for the maintenance of the poor, natural juſtice itſelf ſeems to require: leſt they be deprived of the proviſion beſtowed upon them by the author of nature. — Before ever property exiſted I had a right to ſhelter myſelf in the dens and caves of the earth, and to take ſuch ſuſtenance, vegetable and animal, as Nature ſpread before me. He who deprives me of this, without giving me an equivalent, is nothing better than a thief or a robber. — No pretence of any anceſtor having received on my account a ſhare of things divided, can invalidate my claim: what anceſtor of mine had a right to bargain away my life, and that ſupport which is neceſſary

ceſſary for the uſe of my limbs? — The notion of imaginary contracts is ſometimes uſeful in order to make intricate ſubjects diſtinct and intelligible; but when the thing ſuppoſed is itſelf plainly inconſiſtent with the good of mankind, it cannot be admitted as a foundation for any moral reaſonings which are to be applied to practice.

Enough then muſt be demanded by the Law, to provide neceſſaries for the poor; — but if larger contributions be exacted, ſuch as would ſuffice to procure for them the more ſubſtantial ſorts of convenience; if the view be to prevent ſupplies from being precarious, from depending upon the fickle diſpoſitions of capricious individuals, the plan is very hazardous: it will probably defeat the ends of property itſelf; that is, will prevent the improvements of life reſulting from induſtry; and therefore tend to bring on univerſal poverty inſtead of univerſal abundance. Induſtry would, in ſuch a caſe, ſuffer a ſtrong check, both in the ſuperior and the inferior: — for would the ſuperior exert himſelf with vigor and aſſiduity if he knew that a conſiderable ſhare of his property would be diſtributed without his conſent? perhaps to thoſe who had refuſed to labour with him; perhaps to thoſe whom he diſliked, or who had injured and inſulted him! — Or would the inferior labour with diligence and perſeverance if he knew that, whether active or inactive, he could not fail of a competent proviſion?

Beſides, there is an endleſs variety in the circumſtances of men, ſo that Lawgivers could not determine the proportion in which each man ought to contribute towards any uſeful inſtitution: no man can determine this even for his neareſt neighbour. Suppoſing the Legiſlature could know the real annual returns of each man's ſubſtance; that, though difficult, is knowing but little. A man may be rich and of a liberal diſ-

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poſition; but perhaps his benefactor is in want, and cannot without too great ignominy be ranked amongſt thoſe who are to be ſupported openly and profeſſedly: ſhall ſuch a claim make no difference in a man's contributions? You and I have, it may be, the ſame annual income; but you have aged and infirm parents, or a numerous family of children; and I have neither; ſhall we be taxed equally, to make a plentiful and convenient proviſion for the poor? — In ſhort, Laws which attempted to make all ranks abound, muſt either be too complicated to be underſtood, and enforced, or too rigid to be complied with: they would be evaded; they would be diſobeyed; they would do more harm than good.

If neither the aboliſhing of property, nor the enacting of civil laws can produce an univerſal plenty and comfort, have we any thing to hope from mere *private beneficence?*

Whatever thoſe perſons may think who are habituated to watch over their own intereſt, I am fully of opinion that the hearts of men are kind and benevolent enough to execute the moſt enlarged plans of charity. Obſerve with what a glow of benevolence the ingenuous youth is animated when he firſt enters into Life! with what indignation he hears of every inſtance of cruelty, oppreſſion or unkindneſs! with what difficulty he reſtrains himſelf from laviſhing upon every worthleſs impoſtor ſome tokens of his generous diſpoſition! — this is what the human mind would continue to be during the principal part of life, were the affections left to their natural courſe; and though age might in ſome degree moderate the warmth of our benevolence, its efficacy might ſtill remain: nay, this noble affection might, like ſome generous animals, increaſe its powers by exerciſe, at the ſame time that it loſt what was hurtful or dangerous in its impetuoſity.

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Nevertheleſs it is not enough, if we would hit a mark, that the mere force of projection be ſtrong; our aim muſt be well judged, and all obſtacles muſt be removed out of the way. In plain terms, however forcible our benevolence, there may be *miſapplication* of it, on the part either of him who *gives*, or of him who *receives*.

Firſt, Men who give themſelves up to impulſe of benevolence, are very apt to miſplace their bounty. How often do we ſee, with regret, men of warm hearts exhauſt their ſtock of charity unthinkingly on the bold and forward petitioner, or when they have ſteadineſs of mind enough to reſiſt him, on the ſpecious Hypocrite! How many are there who are diſguſted with any appearance of order and regularity in giving! who diſdain to go hand in hand with the ſober and diſcreet in the execution of any preconcerted meaſures! how often do men delight to ſurprize by their bounty! how many affect to take daring and irregular flights of generoſity! whilſt the modeſt, the patient, the ſober-minded, the frugal, the induſtrious, are all overlooked; and what would afford them plenty and comfort, as well as make them uſeful to ſociety, is perverted and loſt; perhaps to pay the jeſt of the Buffoon, to ſtop the teazing of the importunate; nay, ſometimes profeſſedly to encourage the diſſolute impertinence of the hardened and licentious. — Such is the miſapplication of private bounty on the part of him who *gives*.

But thoſe who mean well, and are not careleſs about the objects of their bounty, ſoon find that there may be alſo miſapplication on the part of him who *receives*. Many thouſands, I am convinced, at this time, ſtifle their benevolent wiſhes and deſigns, through deſpair of their producing their proper effect. They ſoon find, that what they intended as an encouragement

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to induſtry, gives occaſion to a life of idleneſs; what they meant ſhould preſerve the health of the body, is made the means of intoxication and diſeaſe: what they beſtowed with the exalted feelings of ſelf-approbation and generoſity, expoſes them to a degree of contempt, and excites very little gratitude. — Shocked and confounded by appearances of this ſort, they want reſolution to perſiſt; their finer ſentiments are blighted, and all their fruit cut off: they grow cold and ſuſpicious towards their brethren, and by degrees, wholly devoted to themſelves. — So little have we to hope from mere private beneficence!

We ſeem then here to be ſomewhat at a loſs; if theſe are all the methods of attaining univerſal plenty, and none of theſe can be carried into execution, the end which ſeemed at firſt ſo near, grows more and more remote as we endeavour to advance towards it. What we want is ſome contrivance which ſhall anſwer all the following purpoſes: — ſhall leave property ſecure, or even add to its ſecurity; ſhall leave men unconfined by civil Laws as to providing any thing for the poor beyond mere neceſſaries; ſhall keep alive and nouriſh the natural powers of benevolence, and yet prevent its being thrown away unthinkingly or abuſed ungratefully.

Here, I ſhould imagine, the utility of ſuch plans as we are now met to encourage, muſt evidently appear. All theſe purpoſes can only be anſwered by voluntary aſſociations. Rules muſt be appointed conſtituting a ſociety; into which men are voluntarily to admit themſelves; their contributions muſt be left wholly unconſtrained; authority muſt be lodged with certain perſons ſuppoſed to execute the will of the whole body. Thus might we obviate all the inconveniences already enumerated; thus might we bring about the great thing wanted; namely, that all contributions for beneficent purpoſes ſhould

be

be diſpenſed and made to operate, by a wiſdom and prudence ſuperior to thoſe generally found in either the giver or the receiver. — This done, nothing need remain either to check any one's induſtry in acquiring, or his kindneſs in beſtowing.

I would not be underſtood as wiſhing to confine beneficent inſtitutions to any one ſort of objects; but there ſeem to be ſome reaſons why the moſt proper to begin with, are thoſe men who labour under bodily diſorders. A certain ſum laid out on theſe will occaſion the greateſt increaſe of happineſs; they are particularly tractable, patient of diſcipline, grateful, religious: ſo as to make new regulations moſt eaſy to be executed. Moreover the regular behaviour of ſuch men, and the benefits which they receive, are moſt likely to open the eyes of thoſe who fill the lower ranks in general; to make them all ſee their true intereſts; to convince them that they may attain more good by ſubmitting to the wiſdom of others, than they could have procured for themſelves, by their own unaſſiſted endeavours, with the ſame labour or expence. — If the poor in general were once convinced of this, it would be unneceſſary for the legiſlature to interpoſe; and till they are in ſome degree convinced of it, the wiſeſt legiſlature will interpoſe in vain.

From what has been ſaid it ſeems to follow, that encouraging beneficent aſſociations is the only probable method of attaining to univerſal plenty and comfort.

If we are convinced of this, we ſhall naturally aſk in the firſt place, how ſhall we promote in ourſelves and others an *inclination* to encourage them? — And ſecondly, whence ſhall we derive the *ability?* whence ſhall we derive a fund to anſwer the expence attending them? — I will hazard a remark upon each of theſe particulars.

If we would promote in ourſelves and others an inclination to encourage beneficent aſſociations, we may do well to obſerve the common beggar: he preſents himſelf to our view wherever he can, well knowing that thoſe diſtreſſes will make the ſtrongeſt impreſſion on our minds, which we are informed of by means of our *ſenſes*. In this point all regular inſtitutions muſt labour under great diſadvantage: and what can we do more as things now are, than lament, that the want of attention in perſons naturally apt to "weep with them that weep" ſhould puniſh (in effect) a merit as if it were a crime! — for it is too obvious to be inſiſted on, how much better the order, the decency, nay, the comfort and happineſs of ſociety muſt be provided for, if we appropriate dwellings for the ſick, maimed and indigent, than if we ſuffer them to waſte their time, whilſt they expoſe and exaggerate their real calamities, as well as practiſe every artifice they can invent to gain credit for ſuch as are fictitious. — The chief remedies for this diſadvantage ſeem to be, diſcouraging as much as poſſible the appearance of beggars in public; and occaſionally *viſiting* thoſe habitations where works of beneficence are carrying on, be they of what kind they may: — the good effects of both theſe meaſures would be great, various and extenſive: it is a conſtant rule amongſt thoſe who keep their minds under moral diſcipline, to take all opportunities of preſenting to their ſenſes or imaginations the objects of thoſe affections which they mean to encourage; and the contrary with regard to thoſe affections which they wiſh to ſubdue.

As to providing a fund for ſupporting our ſhare of uſeful aſſociations; we may either ſay that ſuch fund ought to ariſe from ſome abatement in the luxuries and ſuperfluities of life; or from ſome additional labours after what we ſhould call a com-

competence has been acquired: theſe two methods come nearly to the ſame thing with regard to ſupporting any particular aſſociation, though the latter method of additional ſervices is more beneficial to the community at large. But either of them may be adopted by perſons of any rank or profeſſion.

Indeed if uſeful induſtry be not ſuppoſed to continue unabated, we may conceive that by abridging elegant or ſuperfluous enjoyments, there may ariſe, in ſome caſes, harm to the community upon the whole. For no indolent charity, no bounty which in any way gives encouragement to idleneſs, can compenſate to the public for the loſs of induſtry, from which moſt things valuable in life may in ſome ſenſe be ſaid to receive their very exiſtence. But, uſeful induſtry continuing the ſame, it ſeems worthy of the virtuous and of the wiſe, (that we may come round to the point from which we firſt ſet out) ſometimes, with a view of doing good, to forego an expenſive enjoyment: to change a day of amuſement and diſſipation into one of domeſtic chearfulneſs and repoſe: to adorn themſelves in modeſt apparel; to retrench ſome trifling part of equipage; to be content to take the fruits of the earth in their reſpective ſeaſons. — The lower ranks have alſo their opportunities of making their manner of life plain and ſimple, with the ſame view.

But perhaps the method of providing a fund or giving encouragement by actual *ſervices*, is the moſt deſirable in all ranks. What more amiable ſight can we behold, than a perſon of weight and influence making it his amuſement to form and execute ſchemes for ſettling his indigent neighbours upon a comfortable footing! raiſing them from a ſtate of indolent deſpondency, enlivening their proſpects, animating and invigorating their labours! and laſtly, perpetuating the

good effects of thoſe labours by a frugal and prudent management of their profits! — But he alſo who is in an humbler ſtation may, by his ſervices of various ſorts, contribute greatly towards the ſame deſirable ends. He has knowledge of the moſt ufeful kind in ſuch caſes; and can diſcover many defects in the manner of conducting charitable inſtitutions which muſt eſcape the moſt active vigilance of his ſuperiors.

As to each man's *proportion* or ſhare in the ſupport of uſeful aſſociations, that muſt depend upon ſome ſuch principle as the following: each man muſt be able to ſay, "were every one to contribute as I do, in the ſame proportion to his ſubſtance and the reaſonable demands upon his ſubſtance, no man need ever want any of the more ſubſtantial conveniences of life."

Many *nations* are ſaid to have been ruined by exceſſive wealth; and the amazing revolutions effected of late years in ſome Aſiatic ſtates, afford us ideas of a degree of weakneſs in men given up to indolent effeminacy, which exceeds the inventive powers of the moſt extravagant and romantic imagination. — But could the plan, here recommended, take place; could induſtry be kept up undiminiſhed, and ſome part of the ſuperfluities thence ariſing, be applied towards relieving the wants and regulating the employments of the lower orders of citizens; it ſeems as if national wealth could never be too great: as if every increaſe of it would add to the ſtability, the honour, and the real happineſs of the community.

I may ſeem to have loſt ſight of the portion of Holy Writ prefixed to this diſcourſe; but, in truth, all that has been advanced is comprehended in it, the chief part expreſſed in plain and ſimple terms. No ſtronger ſanction can be given to the laws of property than the prohibition of the Apoſtle, "let him

him that ſtole ſteal no more." No plainer account can be imagined of the right way of producing things valuable in life, by uſeful induſtry, than this; "but rather let him labour, working with his hands the thing which is good." Nor can any thing be more plainly enjoined than the application of induſtry to provide a fund for beneficence. "Let him labour — that he may have to give to him that needeth."

We will therefore now conclude. — To ſome, I fear, the obſervations here offered may appear ſomewhat too general; — but the advantages peculiar to the charitable aſſociation eſtabliſhed in this place, have been repeatedly and ably ſet forth; and moreover I was ambitious of taking a comprehenſive view of my ſubject; being perſuaded that what is ſtrongly approved by perſons of enlarged minds, will, at one time or other, ſurely take effect. — Particular obſervations might be made; I will confine myſelf to one. It ſhould ſeem as if there might be, in our councils in this place, a peculiarly happy mixture of extenſive general principles and practical experience. The theory preventing the practice from being too cloſely fettered by cuſtom and prejudice; the practice preventing the theory from growing wild, extravagant, and chimerical. From this mixture I ſhould be apt to conclude, that any certain revenue may be applied to charitable purpoſes here, as prudently and effectually as any where: and that if the ſtate of men's morals ſhould at any time ſeem to admit of any advancement or improvement in beneficent aſſociations, there is no place from whence ſuch improvement might better originate.

Let it however be our firſt care to conduct our preſent inſtitution in the beſt manner poſſible; the better it is conducted, the more time, the more ability, and the more inclination ſhall we have for other uſeful plans. Not that any thing will

more

more effectually prevent our ſinking into indifference with regard to what is already inſtituted, than extending our views to what might be. But I forbear. May it ſuffice for the purpoſe of our preſent meeting to have ſhewn, that inſtitutions ſuch as is now the object of our attention, come recommended to us by the moſt calm reaſoning on the ſituation and circumſtances of mankind, as well as by our natural affections, and the divine precepts of Chriſtianity.

May we all retire from this ſacred place with hearts full of true benevolence! not of that light and frivolous ſort which is confuſed in its purpoſes, embarraſſed in execution, negligent of its conſequences; momentary in its duration; — but of that manly, rational, uniform kind, which is enlightened by true wiſdom, and by experimental knowledge of human nature; which can plan with diſcretion, and execute with ſteadineſs. This is the only ſort of benevolence which can produce great and important effects; by this only can we hope to riſe from aſſociation to aſſociation, till every man who is willing to be honeſt and diligent ſhall enjoy the ſubſtantial comforts of human life; and poverty therefore, be an unqueſtionable proof, that a man is either incorrigibly idle, or intolerably abandoned.

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THE STATE OF

ADDENBROOKE's HOSPITAL

IN THE

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS

M. DCC. LXXVII.

A ſhort Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of this Charity.

IN the year 1719, *John Addenbrooke*, M.D. gave, by will, all his perſonal eſtate, (after debts and legacies paid), to erect, or hire, and maintain a ſmall Phyſical Hoſpital in *Cambridge*.

In *April* 1766, the Truſtees of the ſaid Hoſpital publiſhed the following ſtate of their affairs:

	£.	s.	d.
"That the purchaſe of a garden, and of divers tenements, "for the ſite of the Hoſpital, amounted to ——	817	13	3
"That there had been expended in the building, and "about the ground, —— ——	3073	8	4½
"And in furniture, —— —— ——	119	1	5
"That by the above expences, ſome great loſſes, taxes, "and law-charges, their capital was then reduced to	1804	16	4*

They then offered the houſe and furniture to the Public, and hoped, that a number of voluntary Subſcribers would be found ſufficient to carry on ſo good a deſign.

On the 26th of *May*, 1766, there was a large meeting of the principal Gentlemen of the County, Univerſity, and Town; a handſome Subſcription was entered into for the Support of a General Infirmary, a Committee appointed to prepare Rules for the Government of it, and a Treaſurer and Secretary choſen.

July the 2d, 1766, Dr. *Addenbrooke*'s Truſtees offered to grant a leaſe of the houſe and ground for a long term to new Truſtees to be nominated by the Subſcribers: but upon laying this matter before the Hon. Mr. *Yorke*, he was of opinion, that the Truſtees could not extend or vary Dr. *Addenbrooke*'s plan, without an act of parliament. Application was therefore made the following ſeſſion, and an act obtained "for eſtabliſh-"ing and well-governing a *General* Hoſpital, to be called ADDEN-"BROOKE's HOSPITAL, in the Town of *Cambridge*."

On the ſame 2d of *July*, it was agreed to open the Hoſpital for the reception of patients at *Michaelmas* following, and orders were given to prepare every thing for that purpoſe.

On *Monday*, *October* the 13th, 1766, the Hoſpital was opened, ſince which time the public has been regularly informed of its ſucceſs.

* 1600l. of which was veſted in the Public Funds, and the Remainder was laid out by the Truſtees for the Uſe of the Hoſpital. This Sum by ſavings from Benefactions, &c. has been ſince increaſed to 2500l.

OFFICERS of the CHARITY.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HARDWICKE, PRESIDENT.

Mr. Alderman Newling, Treaſurer.

Phyſicians and Surgeons who attend gratis.

Charles Collignon, M.D.
Edward Waring, M.D.
Iſaac Pennington, M.D. } Phyſicians.

Mr. Richard Hayles, conſulting Surgeon.

Mr. Thomas Thackeray,
Mr. Thomas Bond,
Mr. Thomas Verney Okes, } Surgeons.

Mr. Robert Gee, Secretary.

Mr. John Debraz, Apothecary.

Mrs. Mary Barnes, Matron.

A Liſt of thoſe Clergymen who have preached the annual Sermon.

Dr. Gordon,	Dr. Rutherforth,	Mr. Beadon,
Mr. Martyn,	Dr. Gooch,	Dr. Warren,
Dr. Plumptre,	Mr. Lort,	Mr. Hey.
Dr. Halliſax,	Dr. Watſon,	

A liſt of thoſe Clergymen belonging to the Town and Univerſity, who have voluntarily engaged to read Prayers, &c. at the Hoſpital, in weekly rotation; printed in the order, in which their turn for the next time comes:

Dr. Farmer, *Eman.*	Mr. Fiſke, Ditto,	Mr. Fiſher, *Caius*,
Mr. Waterſon, *S. Joh.*	Mr. Bennet, *Eman.*	Mr. Pemberton, *Pet.*
Dr. Brooke, *Camb.*	Dr. Thomas, *Chriſt.*	Mr. Rayner, *Jeſ.*
Mr. Holmes, *S. Joh.*	Dr. Elliſton, *Sidn.*	Mr. Hawtrey, Sen. *Kin.*
Mr. Cockſhut, Ditto,	Mr. Jenner, *Jeſ.*	Mr. Wilcox, *Eman.*
Mr. Pritchet, *S. Joh.*	Mr. Smith, *S. Joh.*	Mr. Holmes, Ditto.

If any other Gentlemen ſhould find leiſure or inclination for ſuch an employment, their aſſiſtance will be thankfully acknowledged.

A GENERAL TABLE of RECEIPTS, PATIENTS, &c.

Year	Annual Subscriptions with Arrears of ditto, as received, Interest, and Rent.	Arrears of Annual Subscriptions.	Benefactions and casual Receipts.	Cleared by Oratorios, &c.	Patients admitt.	Patients cured.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1767	508 17 0	12 12 0	867 11 0	232 12 5½	I. 106	143
	R. ½ y. 1 9 5		Tr. 62 9 0		O. 157	
			C.B. 8 7 0			
1768	534 0 0	31 10 0	138 17 0	M. 136 12 2	I. 167	329
	In. 3y. 144 0 0		C.B. 7 15 0	B. 13 13 0	O. 280	
1769	538 4 0	75 12 0	34 11 0	M. 454 7 4	I. 163	278
	Ar. 2 2 0		C.B. 4 18 0	B. 63 0 0	O. 275	
	I. 1½ y. 72 0 0					
1770	508 15 0	129 4 0	73 2 0	M. 66 14 0	I. 201	290
	Ar. 17 17 0		C.B. 2 16 0	B. 8 8 0	O. 297	
	Int. 66 0 0		M.B. 1 11 0			
	R. 2 y. 7 3 10					
1771	505 12 0	172 5 0	93 7 0	140 7 2	I. 239	333
	Ar. 113 9 0		C.B. 4 14 0		O. 340	
	Int. 70 10 0		M.B. 6 6 0			
	R. 2 y. 7 1 8					
1772	556 1 0	101 17 0	145 10 0	M. 51 3 3⅓	I. 322	448
	Ar. 51 9 0		C.B. 1 16 0	B. 26 17 6	O. 478	
	Int. 75 0 0		M.B. 3 3 0			
	R. 1 y. 3 9 9½					
1773	602 5 0	58 16 0	———	S. 102 10 1	I. 289	366
	Ar. 51 9 0		C.B. 3 7 0	B. 16 11 0	O. 403	
	Int. 75 0 0		M.B. 12 8 0			
	R. 1 y. 6 12 0					
1774	578 2 0	98 14 0	14 4 0	S. 104 13 9	I. 269	370
	Ar. 21 0 0		C.B. 3 15 0	B. 10 10 0	O. 384	
	Int. 75 0 0		M.B. 2 18 9			
	R. 6 12 1					
1775	611 14 0	68 5 0	150 9 0	M. 424 9 3	I. 274	361
	Ar. 38 17 0		C.B. 1 8 6¼	B. 34 4 6	O. 292	
	Int. 75 0 0		M.B. 4 14 10			
	R. 3 12 2					
1776	572 17 0	112 7 0	23 2 0	S. 82 9 9	I. 230	284
	Ar. 27 6 0		C.B. 3 4 2½	B. 24 11 6	O. 245	
	Int. 75 0 0		M.B. 3 18 6			
	R. 3 9 11					
Tot. 10 y.	6596 16 10½	861*2 0	1680 2 9¾	1993 14 9	5411	3202

* Of the above Sum, 323£. 9s. hath been received; the reft is ftill outftanding or loft by Deaths, &c.

A GENERAL TABLE of EXPENCES, &c. for 10 Years.

Year	Expences of House-Keeping.			Salaries and Wages.			Shop.			Building, Improvements, and Repairs.			Furniture.			Act of Parl. Law Charges, Stationary, Printing, &c.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1767	356	13	11	91	10	11	152	18	9½	85	10	9	237	2	9¾	220	5	9½
1768	297	8	8	83	5	10	75	16	11½	378	8	2½	25	5	6½	20	11	7
1769	276	4	11½	95	9	0½	71	19	8½	240	18	4¾	83	5	0	15	11	2
1770	342	17	9	97	13	4	109	5	1¾	47	6	3½	55	10	10½	31	16	7
1771	417	17	3	114	16	3½	1175	2	11	116	2	5	100	12	6½	15	16	5
1772	537	5	8¾	117	18	2	163	1	8½	82	9	0	52	16	6½	16	13	4½
1773	469	9	4	120	14	11½	186	12	11	34	8	3½	14	5	11	29	14	7¾
1774	486	2	2	108	8	11¾	181	14	2	31	9	11	62	16	2½	12	3	1
1775	592	14	10¾	127	3	6	227	9	5	47	8	5	75	5	10½	23	17	5
1776	465	7	10¾	127	12	8	169	6	5½	30	1	1	30	10	0	20	17	1
Tot.	4242	2	6½	1085	3	8¼	1455	8	2¼	1034	2	9½	736	11	3¾	407	15	1¾

§ Exclusive of 63£. Present to Surgeons.

Year	Annual Subscriptions, with Arrears of ditto, as received, Interest, and Rent.	Arrears of Annual Subscriptions.	Benefactions and casual Receipts.	Cleared by Oratorios, &c.	Patients admit.	Patients cured.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Sum Tot. from 1767 to 1776	6596 16 10½	861* 2 0	1680 2 9¾	1993 14 9	5411	3202
1777	613 16 0	99 15 0	104 2 0	S. 74 2 0	I. 284	353
	Ar. 79 16 0		C.B. 1 14 6	B. 4 6 6	O. 309	
	Int. 75 0 0		M.B. 2 7 2			
	Rent 3 7 8					

* Of the above Sum of Arrears 403£. 5s. hath been received.

The annual List of Patients for the Year ending at MICHAELMAS, 1777.

Patients admitted from Sep. 23, 1776, *to Sep.* 29, 1777.

	In	Out	Tot.
Patients remaining on the books last year,	16	42	58
Patients admitted from *Sep.* 23, 1776, to *Sep.* 29, 1777,	268	267	535
Total	284	309	593
Patients discharged from ditto to ditto,			
Cured,	201	152	353
Received benefit,	27	15	42
For non-attendance,		14	14
At their own request,	9		9
Incurable and improper,	5	3	8
Dead,	11	9	20
In-patients made Out-patients,		48	48
Out-patients made In-patients,	4		4
Patients remaining on the books,	27	68	95
Total	284	309	593

N. B. The Expence of each Patient depends, ceteris paribus, upon the time he stays in the house, which time, by the 67th Rule, is limited in general to Two Months; but Patients are frequently allowed to continue longer in the House, when there is a prospect of their receiving farther relief. It is proper therefore to inform the Public, that in the above list, there are twenty, whose Cases required their remaining in the House between three and four months each upon an average; and which incidental circumstance it is designed in future, to give to the Public, to prevent miscalculations formed on the Number of Patients, independent of their stay in the Hospital.

Year	Expences of House-Keeping.			Salaries and Wages.			Shop.			Building, Improvements, and Repairs.			Furniture.			Act of Parl. Law Charges, Stationary, Printing, &c.		
Sum Tot. from 1767	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
to 1776	4242	2	6½	1085	3	8¼	1455	8	2¼	1034	2	9¼	736	21	3¾	407	15	1¾
1777	494	4	3½	119	9	11	157	0	7½	25	16	5½	61	1	1	19	11	10½

A List of perpetual GOVERNORS *under the Act of Parliament.*

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY of Cambridge, for the time being.
THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, for the time being.
THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY, for the time being.
THE HIGH STEWARD OF THE CORPORATION of Cambridge, for the time being.
THE HIGH SHERIFF of the County of Cambridge, for the time being.
THE REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT for the County, University, and Town of Cambridge, for the time being.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR of the Univerſity of Cambridge, for the time being.
THE MAYOR of the Town of Cambridge, for the time being.

A List of GOVERNORS *for Life, by Benefaction.*

Chriſtopher Anſtey, Eſq; Trumpington.
The Honourable Mr. Cadogan, Member for the Town.
Mrs. Cawthorne, of Cambridge.
Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. Member for the County.
The moſt Noble the Marchioneſs Grey, Wimple.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Hardwicke, Preſident.
Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. Longſtanton.
Dr. Heberden, of London.
The Reverend Mr. Hetherington, Fellow of Eton.
Soame Jenyns, Eſq; Member for the Town.
The Right Honourable Lord Montfort.
The Reverend Mr. Peck, for the Pariſh of Trumpington
Granado Pigott, Eſq;
The Reverend Dr. Charles Plumptre, Archdeacon of Ely.
John Carter Pollard, Eſq; Weſton Colvile.
The Hon. Mr. John Yorke.

Receipts for 1777.

	l.	s.	d.
By annual Subſcriptions from *Mich.* 1776, to ditto 1777	613	16	0
By Part of Arrears of Subſcription to *Mich.* 1774	4	4	0
By ditto to *Mich.* 1775	17	17	0
By ditto to *Mich.* 1776	57	15	0
By Benefactions	104	2	0
By a year's Intereſt of 2500l. 3 per cent. conſol. up to *Midſummer*, 1777,	75	0	0
By Collection at church on the day of general meeting	74	2	0
From a Ball at the Red Lion,	4	6	6
By a year's Rent of Mrs. Cawthorne's Eſtate at *Barnwell* to *Mich.* 1777, Land-tax deducted,	3	7	8
By the Balance of laſt year's Account,	486	19	9
From the Charity box,	1	14	6
By Caſh of Matron for ſeveral ſmall Articles	2	7	2
Total	1445	11	7

N.B. Arrears of Subſcriptions for this year, 99 15 0

Disburſements for 1777.

				l.	s.	d.
By Houſekeeping, as by the following articles, *viz.*						
Butcher,	87	10	11			
Brewer,	78	0	0			
*Baker and Mealman,	97	9	7			
Grocer,	54	3	10½			
Coals, &c. Freight and Carriage,	79	13	10	494	4	3½
Butter, 801 lb.	26	18	8½			
Cheeſe,	11	3	0½			
Milk, 1218 gall. 3 pints,	30	19	2½			
Sundries in Matron's book,	28	5	1½			
By Salaries and Wages,				119	9	11
By Shop,				157	0	7½
By Stationary, Printing, &c.				19	11	10½
By Improvements and Repairs,				25	16	5½
By Furniture of various kinds,				61	1	1
By Inſurance and Land-tax,				3	0	0
By Garden Seeds,				0	7	7
By Balance in the Matron's hands,				10	6	8
By Balance in the Treaſurer's hands,				554	13	1
Total				1445	11	7

* N.B. The Difference in this Article, viz. *Baker*, from the ſame in laſt year's Account is owing in a great meaſure to this, viz. That the Mealman's Bill of 14*l.* (which was paid by the Matron) was then entered under the Article, *Sundries in Matron's Book*, but is now entered in its proper Place.

Benefactions

Benefactions this Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Ackers,	2	2	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Hide's Legacy,	50	0	0
Henry Lyell, Esq;	21	0	0
Doctor Gisborne,	21	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Hughes' Legacy,	10	10	0
Total	104	2	0

An Alphabetical List of annual Subscribers.

From *Michaelmas* 1776, to *Michaelmas* 1777.

A	l.	s.	d.
John Alderson, Esq; Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Allen, Trinity Coll.	2	2	0
Charles Allix, Esq; Swaffham,	3	3	0
Dingley Askham, of Conington, Esq;	5	5	0
George Atwood, Esq; M. A. Trin. Coll.	2	2	0
B			
Mr. Chancellor Backhouse, Trinity Coll.	2	2	0
Mrs. Frances Baines, Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Barnardiston, Master of Ben'et Coll.	2	2	0
Master and Miss Barwick,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Beadon, of St. John's Coll. Pub. Orator,	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Bentham, Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Beridge, Cambridge,	2	2	0
——— Dr. Beridge, of Jesus Coll.	1	1	0
——— Mr. Blakeway, Vicar of Long Stanton,	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Bond, Surgeon of Cambridge,	2	2	0
Thomas Brand, Esq; Kimpton, Hertfordshire,	5	5	0
Mr. R. Brewin, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Brooke, Cambridge,	2	2	0
——— Dr. Brown, Master of Pembroke-Hall,	2	2	0
Frederick Browning, Esq; of King's Coll.	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Burleigh, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Bullock, of Drayton,	2	2	0
Mr. Burrel, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
C			
The Right Hon. Lord Cadogan,	10	10	0
Dr. Calvert, Trinity Hall,	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle,	3	3	0
The Rev. Mr. Carr, of St. John's Coll.	1	1	0
——— Dr. Caryl, Master of Jesus Coll.	3	3	0
Mr. Chamberlayne, of King's Coll.	2	2	0
Mrs. Chappelow, of Cambridge,	1	1	0

The Rev. Mr. Charleſworth, of Trin. Coll.	1	1	0
Mr. Cheetham, Barnwell,	2	2	0
John Chettoe, of Cheſterton, Eſq;	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Chevallier, Maſter of St. John's Coll.	2	2	0
Thomas Cockayne, Eſq; Soham,	4	4	0
The Rev. Mr. Cole, Milton,	1	1	0
Dr. Collignon, Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Colman, of Ben'et Coll.	1	1	0
Mr. Comings, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
John Conyers, Junr. Eſq;	2	2	0
Mrs. Conyers	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Cooke, Provoſt of King's Coll.	2	2	0
Meſſrs. Corbin and Co. London,	2	2	0
Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. Madingley,	10	10	0
John Cotton, Eſq; ditto,	2	2	0
Mr. Peter Cowling, of Fenſtanton,	2	2	0
Richard Croftes, Eſq; Member for the Univerſity,	5	5	0
Richard Crop, of Caſtle Camps, Eſq;	2	2	0
Mr. Curtis, of Ditton,	1	1	0
D			
Francis Dawes, Eſq; of Peterhouſe,	1	1	0
Mr. Charles Day, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. James Day, ditto,	1	1	0
Francis Dixon, Eſq; of Upwell,	2	2	0
Mr. Berry Dodſon, of Swaveſey,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. D'Oyly, Prebendary of Ely,	2	2	0
——— Mr. D'Oyly, of Snailwell,	2	2	0
E			
The Rev. Mr. Edmonds, of St. John's Coll.	2	2	0
——— Dr. Elliſton, Maſter of Sidney Coll.	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Ely,	20	0	0
The Hon. Lord Euſton, of Trinity Coll.	5	5	0
William Howell Ewin, LL.D. Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mrs. Ewin, ditto,	2	2	0
F			
Mr. William Fairchild, Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Farmer, Maſter of Emmanuel Coll.	2	2	0
The Right Hon. Lord Ferrers, of St. John's Coll.	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Ferris, ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Charles Finch, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Finch, ditto,	2	2	0
Mr. John Fiſher, ditto,	2	2	0
Mr. William Fiſher, ditto,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Fiſher, of Duxford,	1	1	0
Mr. Fletcher, Cambridge,	2	2	0
Thomas Fletcher, Eſq; of Chicheſter, Suſſex,	2	2	0
Mrs. Anna Forlow, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. John Forlow, ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Foſter, ditto,	2	2	0

G

Mr. Gallaway, of Ely,	1	1	0
Mr. Iſaac Gardiner, of Cheſterford,	2	2	0
Sir Samſon Gideon, Bart.	10	10	0
Lady Gideon,	3	3	0
Mr. Edward Gillam Senr. ditto,	2	2	0
Mr. John Gillam, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Dr. Glynn, King's Coll.	4	4	0
The Rev. Dr. Goddard, Maſter of Clare-Hall,	3	3	0
——— Dr. Gooch, Ditton,	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Gotobed, of Ely,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Gould, Clare-Hall,	1	1	0
The Right Hon. Lord Granby,	10	10	0
The moſt Noble the Marchioneſs Grey,	5	5	0
William Greaves, B. B. Eſq; of Fulbourn,	5	5	0
Mr. E. Chapman Greene, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Thomas Greene, Dean of Saliſbury,	5	5	0
Charles Greene, Eſq; of Hemmingford Grey, Hunts,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Gregory, Trinity Hall,	2	2	0
Sir William De Grey, Chief Juſtice of Common Pleas,	5	5	0

H

The Rev. Dr. Hallifax, Trinity Hall, Cambridge,	2	2	0
Thomas Halſted, Eſq; Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, Wimple,	21	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Harris, Cheveley,	2	2	0
Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. Longſtanton,	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Hawtrey, Vice Provoſt of King's Coll.	2	2	0
Mr. Henry Headly, of Grantcheſter,	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Headly, of Cherry Hinton,	1	1	0
Mr. William Headly, of Shelford,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Heaton, Prebendary of Ely,	2	2	0
Mr. Hemington, of Denny Abby,	1	1	0
The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Hervey, Prebendary of Ely,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Hetherington, Fellow of Eton,	10	0	0
——— Mr. Hey, of Sidney Coll.	2	2	0
——— Mr. Hicks, of Denver, Norfolk,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Hide, Cambridge,	2	2	0
John Hitch, Eſq; of Melbourn,	2	2	0
Mr. Hoffman, Chymiſt, &c. Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mrs. Holworthy, of Elſworth,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Hooke, Rector of Little Wilbraham,	2	2	0
——— Mr. Hubbard, of Emmanuel Coll.	2	2	0
——— Mr. Hughes, of Queen's Coll.	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Hunter, London,	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Huſtwaite, of Elſworth,	1	1	0
Mr. John Hutchinſon, of London,	2	2	0

J

Mr. James Jackſon, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Soame Jenyns, Eſq; of Bottiſham,	10	10	0

Mrs. Ingle, Shelford,	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Johnſon,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Ely,	2	2	0
K			
Benjamin Keene, Eſq;	10	10	0
Euſtace Kentiſh, Eſq;	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Knight, Stanwick, Northamptonſhire,	3	3	0
Samuel Knight, Eſq; Fell. Com. Trin. Coll.	2	2	0
L			
Mr. John Lamb, of Ely,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Lee, of Kingſton,	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Ld. Bp. of Lincoln, Buckden,	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Lombe, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Longmire, of Peterhouſe,	2	2	0
——— Mr. Lonſdale, Linton,	1	1	0
——— Mr. Lort, Trinity Coll.	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Luſhington,	2	2	0
Henry Lyell, Eſq; of Bourne,	3	3	0
M			
Mr. Macro, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
John March, Eſq; Wareſley, Hunts,	2	2	0
Thomas Markby, Eſq; Cambridge,	5	5	0
Mr. Charles Martindale, ditto,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Martyn, Sidney Coll.	2	2	0
——— Mr. Maſters, of Landbeach,	2	2	0
——— Mr. May, Pembroke Hall,	2	2	0
Thomas Maynard, Eſq; of Hoxne, Suffolk,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Meades, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
——— Mr. Mereſt of Soham,	3	3	0
William Metcalf, Fordham Abbey, Eſq;	5	5	0
Sir William Moleſworth, Bart. St. John's Coll.	3	3	0
The Right Hon. Lord Montfort, Horſeheath,	21	0	0
The Rev. Dr. Moore, of Stow, Norfolk,	2	2	0
Mr. Mortlock, Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mr. William Mott, ditto,	2	2	0
Mr. Henry Mulliner, ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. William Muſgrave, ditto,	1	1	0
N			
Mr. Alderman Newling, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Nicholſon, for the Rev. Mr. Vaughan of Papworth St. Agnes,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Norfolk, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Nutter, ditto,	2	2	0
O			
The Rev. Dr. Ogden, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Verney Okes,	2	2	0
George Oſbaldeſton, Eſq; St. John's Coll.	1	1	0
P			
Mr. Palmby, of Ditton,	1	1	0

Thomas

Thomas Panton, Eſq; Newmarket,	5	5	0
Mrs. Panton, ditto,	3	3	0
Pariſh of All Saints, Cambridge,	2	2	0
Pariſh of St. Andrew, the Great,	4	4	0
Pariſh of St. Benedict,	2	2	0
Pariſh of St. Botolph,	2	2	0
Pariſh of St. Clement,	2	2	0
Pariſh of St. Edward,	2	2	0
Pariſh of St. Giles,	2	2	0
Pariſh of St. Mary, the Great,	4	4	0
Pariſh of St. Mary, the Leſs,	2	2	0
Pariſh of St. Michael,	2	2	0
Pariſh of St. Peter,	2	2	0
Pariſh of The Holy Trinity,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Burwell, Cambridgeſhire,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Cherry Hinton,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Cheſterton,	4	4	0
Pariſh of Cottenham,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Fulbourn,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Hauxton,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Horningſea,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Over,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Sheperheath,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Soham,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Swaffham Prior,	4	4	0
Pariſh of Waterbeach,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Wilberton,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Willingham,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Elmdon, Eſſex,	2	2	0
Pariſh of Great Chiſwell,	2	2	0
Pariſh of St. Ives, Hunts,	2	2	0
Pariſh of St. Neots,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Parkinſon,	2	2	0
——— Mr. Parr, of Stanmore, Middleſex,	1	1	0
——— Mr. Peck, of Trumpington,	2	2	0
——— Mr. Pemberton, Trumpington,	2	2	0
Mr. Pennington, St. John's Coll.	2	2	0
Mrs. Pepys, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Peterborough,	2	2	0
Mr. John Phillips, of Royſton,	1	1	0
Mr. Joſeph Phillips, ditto,	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Maſter of Queen's Coll.	2	2	0
Mr. Profeſſor Plumptre, of Cambridge,	4	4	0
Mr. Thomas Poole, Junior, of Ely,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Poſtlethwaite, Trinity Coll.	2	2	0
Mr. Potterill, of Foulmire,	1	1	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, St. John's Coll.	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Preſcot, Maſter of Catharine Hall,	2	2	0
Sir Samuel Prime, Knt. Whitton, Middleſex,	5	5	0

The

The Rev. Dr. Proby, of Doddington,	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Purchas, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
Joſeph Pyke, Eſq; of Cambridge,	2	2	0
R			
Mr. William Radford, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Dr. Randall, ditto,	2	2	0
Richard Reynolds, Eſq; of Paxton, Hunts,	2	2	0
Mr. Peacock Rickard, of Swaffham,	2	2	0
Mr. William Roberts, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
Thomas Ruſh, Eſq; Chriſhall, Eſſex,	2	2	0
S			
Mr. Edmund Saliſbury, Foulmire,	1	1	0
Mr. James Salmon, Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Salt, Rector of Hilderſham,	2	2	0
——— Mr. Saltier, Aſhden, Eſſex,	1	1	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich,	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Shepherd, of Chriſt Coll.	2	2	0
——— Dr. Smith, Maſter of Caius Coll.	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Smith, of Cambridge, Upholder,	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Smith, Chatteris,	2	2	0
Mr. Edward Staddard, St. Ives, Hunts,	2	2	0
Peter Standly, Eſq; Paxton, Hunts,	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Stephenſon, of Foulmire,	1	1	0
Mr. Stevens, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Sykes, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Dr. Symonds, Prof. Mod. Hiſt.	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Symonds, Borough Green,	1	1	0
T			
The Rev. Mr. Talbot, Rector of Teverſham,	1	1	0
Mr. John Talwin, Royſton,	1	1	0
Mr. William Taſſel, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Thomas, Maſter of Chriſt Coll.	2	2	0
Mr. Tireman, Trin. Coll.	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Watſon Tookey, of Exning,	1	1	0
The Hon. Mr. Townſhend, late Mem. for the Univerſity,	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Tunwell, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Tyſon, of Ben'et Coll.	1	1	0
V U			
William Vachell, Eſq; of Hinxton,	2	2	0
Sir Philip Vavazor, Wiſbich,	3	3	0
The Univerſity Cheſt,	21	0	0
W			
Mr. Wale, of Shelford,	1	1	0
Mr. Wall, Apothecary, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Hon. & Rev. Mr. Wallop, Maſter of Magdalen Coll.	2	2	0
Thomas Watſon Ward, Eſq; of Wilbraham,	2	2	0
Dr. Waring, of Magdalen Coll.	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Warren, Prebendary of Ely,	2	2	0
Mrs. Watkins, of Ely,	1	1	0

The Rev. Mr. Profeſſor Watſon, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Weales, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mrs. Wedd, Foulmire,	1	1	0
Robert Wenſley, Eſq; of Wiſbich,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Wheeldon, St. Ives, Hunts,	2	2	0
Martin Whiſh, Eſq; of King's Coll.	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Whiſſon, of Trinity Coll.	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Whittred, Sen. of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Whittred, Jun. ditto,	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Wickens, of Petworth,	1	1	0
Thomas Wolfe, of Saffron Walden, Eſſex, Eſq;	2	2	0
Hale Wortham, Eſq; of Royſton,	2	2	0
Y			
Mr. York, of Cambridge, Upholder,	1	1	0
Sum Total of Subſcriptions for this year	713	11	0

A Liſt of the New Subſcribers for the Year ending at Michaelmas, 1778.

Mrs. Ackers, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
James Whorwood Adeane, Eſq; of Babraham Hall,	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Craven, of St. John's Coll.	1	1	0
James Gifford, Eſq; of Girton,	2	2	0
Mr. Edward Gillam, Junr. of Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mrs. Graves, ditto,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Hey, of Magdalen Coll.	2	2	0
The Hon. Lord Hyde, of St. John's Coll.	2	2	0
Mr. Ind, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Jowett, of Trinity Hall,	2	2	0
Mr. Charles Marſhall, of Pampisford,	2	2	0
Geo. Milner, Eſq; of Comberton,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Pritchett, of St. John's Coll.	1	1	0
Mr. T. Trigge, of Royſton,	1	1	0
The Hon. Mr. Villiers, of St. John's Coll.	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Ward, Prebendary of Ely,	2	2	0
Mr. W. Warren, of Royſton,	1	1	0
	34	13	0

N.B. *If any Benefactor or Subſcriber ſhall find his name or addition by any overſight omitted or miſtaken in the foregoing printed liſts, it is hoped he will be kind enough to excuſe it, and to ſignify ſuch omiſſion or miſtake to the Secretary of the Hoſpital.*

☞ It being both difficult and expenſive to procure a ſufficient ſupply of old Linen for lint and dreſſings, a large quantity of which is required for the Patients, a preſent of this kind from any friend of the Charity will always be highly acceptable.

An

An Abſtract of certain Rules and Orders which it may be proper to put the Contributors in mind of.

THAT there be a weekly meeting of Governors for the admiſſion of Patients, &c. which ſhall conſiſt of five at leaſt, to meet every Monday, at Eleven o'Clock, at the Hoſpital.

That all Patients who come recommended to the Hoſpital, be there before Eleven o'Clock in the Morning on Mondays, or they cannot be admitted till the week following.

That all Subſcriptions ſhall become due annually on *Michaelmas* day, to be paid in advance for the year following.

That no Subſcriber's recommendation ſhall be accepted, after his Subſcription is three months in arrear.*

That to all perſons whoſe Subſcriptions ſhall be three months in arrear, a monitory letter ſhall be ſent to prevent further delay of payment.

It is taken for granted, that every Subſcriber will continue his Subſcription till the contrary is ſignified either to the Treaſurer or Secretary of the Hoſpital.

* It is highly to be wiſhed, that the Subſcribers would particularly attend to this, as their not doing it frequently puts the weekly Meeting to the diſagreeable alternative, either of acting contrary to Rule, or running the hazard of offending a Contributor.

The Form of a Recommendation.

To the Governors of Addenbrooke's Hoſpital in Cambridge.

Gentlemen,

I Deſire you will admit of the Pariſh of aged to be an patient of the ſaid Hoſpital, whom I hereby recommend as a proper object of Charity: and am,

Your humble Servant,

The Form of a Deviſe of real Eſtates.

I Give and deviſe unto the Preſident and Governors of Addenbrooke's Hoſpital, in the Town of Cambridge, and their Succeſſors for ever, for the uſes, intents and purpoſes herein after-mentioned, that is to ſay, to be by them applied to the general uſes of the ſaid Hoſpital; or, to be by them applied for and towards the Relief and Support of the Sick Perſons and Patients there.

The Form of a Bequeſt of perſonal Eſtates.

I Give and bequeath unto the Preſident and Governors of Addenbrooke's Hoſpital, in the Town of Cambridge, the Sum of to be by them applied to the general uſes of the ſaid Hoſpital; or, to be by them applied for and towards the Relief and Support of the Sick Perſons and Patients there.